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WHOLE NO. 266.

RHODE ISLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

A Providence paper brings us a most interesting account of the proceedings of the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Society, at its first annual meeting on the 9th of November. The convention was worthy of the descendants of Roger Williams. We subjoin two or three speeches, from individuals whose names are favorably known to many of our readers.

Mr R. G. WILLIAMS of New York, offered the following resolution:

That as the success of this cause depends, under God, in a great measure upon the dissemination of our principles and plans of operation through the medium of the press, it is therefore the duty of its friends personally, to make immediate and persevering efforts to secure the reading of at least one anti-slavery periodical in every family in the land.

He remarked as follows: This resolution brings before us a subject of duty which has not heretofore received that attention which its importance demands, viz: that of making personal efforts to spread light on this subject through the medium of the press.

"The success of this cause depends in a great measure," &c. Sir, it depends mainly upon the press. Take away the aid, assistance and power of the press, and we might as well fold up our hands. The question is often asked, what has your press done? Done? Why, Sir, it has done almost every thing which has been done in this cause. It has scattered anti-slavery papers all over the land—aroused the mind of this nation from a death-like apathy, and set not only this nation but the civilized world, discussing the question of American slavery. The press, Sir, has probably made seven-eighths of all the abolitionists in this country.

I will give a brief history of the publication department of the American Anti-Slavery Society. At the anniversary of that Society held in New York in May, 1835, a resolution was passed to raise the sum of \$30,000 to be expended in promoting the cause, before the next annual meeting of the Society. On the strength of that resolution, the Executive Committee greatly enlarged their plan of operations. They commenced an issue of fifty thousand papers per week, and showered them down upon all parts of the United States. They were not sent to slaves, as was alleged by our enemies, but to Governors, Judges, Lawyers, members of Congress and of the State Legislatures, Clergymen, Postmasters and Editors—men whose names are found in the public annals of the day. If the slaves have got them, they have got them through the hands of their masters.

The South began to think that the fountains of abolition had broken loose, and was all coming down upon them at once. Something must be done. And what did they do, Sir? In the first place, they broke open the post office at Charleston, S. C., seized two or three bags of our papers, and lynched them. Yes, Sir, those papers suffered martyrdom. But they being dead yet speak! They have spoken in tones of thunder, which have been heard the world over. The pro-slavery journals of the South not only published this astounding fact to the world, but they advertised our papers, published extracts from them, and in one or two instances copied whole columns of advertisements of anti-slavery, &c., and sent them through the length and breadth of the slave States. The effect of this cause was to set the public mind in commotion with the South, and awaken a curiosity in the minds of all who can read their ABC's to see the incendiary prints. Within one year from the time of the Charleston outrage, fifteen thousand copies of the Society's publications were taken up by voluntary cash subscribers—a thing unheard of in the history of any other Moral Reform publication ever started in this country. For many of these subscribers we were, no doubt, greatly indebted to the gratuitous advertisements of the pro-slavery press. Our opposers took the wrong course to accomplish their object. Instead of putting us down they put us and our principles up before the world—just where we wanted to be.

The Society published regularly through the past year from 75 to 80,000 Nos. of these periodical publications per month, most of which were distributed gratuitously by the friends of the cause in various parts of the United States. The effect of this distribution upon those who read, has been most favorable. In vain do they search them for seditious and incendiary doctrines, and almost invariably express their astonishment that the South should bring such charges against them.

This is the effect produced on Southern minds, who candidly read and examine for themselves.

Again—our papers alone have been the means of forming large and respectable Anti-Slavery Societies. Many like the following have come to our knowledge.

A single No. of Human Rights—a leaf from the tree of liberty—found its way into a town where they knew nothing of the principles of abolition. One individual read it—liked it. He circulated it among his neighbors—they liked it. They ordered a quantity, and circulated them throughout the whole town. Soon an Anti-Slavery Society was formed, embracing 40 males, besides females.

Through the agency of this Society, we shall probably receive a thousand dollars or more. So much for one No. of Human Rights, which cost only five mills. Again—the question is often asked, "Do any of

your publications go South?" Many of them go there—some hundreds go there regularly by mail to subscribers and exchange papers. Two or three thousand of Miss Grimké's appeal have recently been sent there, and but very few of them returned. Many of our publications are purchased by Southerners at the office in New York. Not long since a North Carolina slaveholder paid over sixty dollars for anti-slavery publications, which he distributed in the slave States. A few days since a president of a college in a slave State, paid about nine dollars for a set of our books, pamphlets, &c. Southern Governors, members of Congress, and other gentlemen of standing and influence in the slave States, often send for whole sets of anti-slavery books, pamphlets, tracts and prints. They are anxious to see our publications, and know what we are doing. We are credibly informed, that most of our publications which have been destroyed in the slave States have been carefully perused. It is a fact, that many of the publications pretended to have been destroyed in Charleston, were carefully preserved and read. So the leaven of abolition is working at the South.

Besides, Sir, multitudes of the South rush to the North every season, and many of them call at the Anti-Slavery offices in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, and other places, and ask for our publications. Those who will call for them, find more or less of them on board steamboats, in public houses, and in hundreds of country and city parlors.

You see by these statements and facts, how we are operating upon the South through the medium of the press. The cause advances—darkness, prejudice and error recede, just as fast as the true light blazes out from the press.

Now, Sir, shall the press cease to thunder in the ears of the slaveholder his duty, and plead the cause of the suffering millions? Shall it be crippled for want of means? Let every Abolitionist answer for himself, by making personal efforts to sustain it.

After what I have said, it requires no argument to prove that it is the duty of Abolitionists personally to make immediate and persevering efforts to secure the reading of at least one Anti-Slavery periodical in every family in the land. In this way, every one can do something effectually to promote the good cause.

The low price of our publications brings them within the reach of all. Those who cannot afford to pay two dollars for the Emancipator, can pay one dollar for the Quarterly Magazine, or twenty five cents for a copy of Human Rights. Five dollars will furnish forty families with a copy of the Human Rights a year. Ten dollars will furnish one hundred families with the same. Thirty dollars will furnish twenty families with a copy of the Emancipator weekly, provided they are ordered at one time, and all sent to one Post Office. Five dollars will pay for six copies of the Quarterly Magazine. Here is a field into which every friend of the slave should enter. A little money expended in this way will do great good. If every paper does not form an Anti-Slavery Society, it will probably make at least one convert to the cause, who would give his money and convert others.

The Executive Committee have recently commissioned a large number of lecturers, and their present means will not allow them to distribute their publications gratuitously as heretofore. They have already curtailed their gratuitous distribution, and unless the friends of the cause come promptly to their assistance and furnish the means, they will be obliged to curtail farther. A much larger quantity have been prepared in this State gratuitously, in proportion to its size and population, than in any other State in the Union. Within fifteen months past, the Parent Society have sent more than one hundred thousand papers into this State at an expense of more than \$1500. Now, Sir, we call upon the abolitionists of Rhode Island to come forward and subscribe liberally to all our publications. Let the money you give—your personal efforts, and your prayers—tell how much you feel for two and a half millions of your brethren in bondage.

Mr STANTON seconded the resolution. He hoped the people would not go off because the subject of money is mentioned. It may be said to me, "You are not engaged in business—in making money—and do not know any thing upon this subject." Sir, I may have earned money, and the reason that I have not kept it may be that it seemed a duty to distribute it as I learned it. Now let those who have seemed, in their eyes, to be wise, open their purses. Mr Stanton gave the character of the Anti-Slavery publications. It is due, said he, from the Abolitionists of Rhode Island to subscribe for these publications. The Parent Society have hitherto sent many of them gratuitously into this State, and they have made all the abolitionists whom we see here. They ought not to be required to continue to send them gratuitously to keep abolitionists awake.

The resolution was passed.

Mr LEWIS TAPPAN, of New York city spoke in support of the following resolution:

That the principles and measures of the Anti-Slavery Societies are in accordance with the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, the scriptures, and the best interest of the whole American people, bond and free.

Mr T. said that since the gentleman who had preceded him had shown that slavery was a sin, and pointed out the way in which it should be removed, he would endeavor to show that the doctrines and measures of the abolitionists were calculated to accom-

plish the removal in the desired way.—What, said he, are the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the bible? He would quote a single paragraph from each, as a sample: We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, LIBERTY, and the pursuit of happiness." "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

Now, said Mr. T. abolitionists aim to act out the principles cited from our based Declaration of Independence, and from the holy scriptures. They are not political partisans, but Christian moralists; they do not join with the pro-slavery zealots of the South, in styling the sentiments quoted from the Declaration of Independence "a rhetorical flourish," and "a splendid absurdity," and they take the declarations of scripture in their obvious meaning. If God had intended that the Bible should be used to defend the atrocious system of slavery, it would have read thus: "Whatsoever ye would that (white) men should do to you, do ye even so to them." "God hath made of one blood all (white) men that dwell on the face of the earth." "God is no respecter of (white) persons," &c.

Mr. President, said Mr. T. having glanced at the principles of the abolitionists, let us inquire what are their measures? We aim to prove that tolerating the system of slavery and the slave trade in this country, contradicts the avowal in the declaration of Independence, and stamps us as a nation of hypocrites. We endeavor to show that slavery is a crime against man and a sin against God; that free labor is more profitable than slave labor; that slavery is impoverishing the slave states, injuriously affecting the interests of the white population of the South, and corrupting the morals of their children and servants. And, Sir, we are striving to abolish slavery, the great pauper system that exists in all the slave states—reducing one half of the community to bondage, to labor without wages in support of the other half in idleness and iniquity.

It is asked, said Mr. T., in what manner abolitionists are prosecuting their measures? I answer, by sending lecturers abroad to address the people, and by scattering anti-slavery publications far and wide. Though it has been reiterated by Governors, and echoed by the minions of party, that those measures were unconstitutional and incendiary, we appeal to the constitution under which we live: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, &c." We appeal also to the constitutions of the several states, all of which, not excepting those of the slave States, avow that "freedom of the press is one of the greatest bulwarks of liberty, and therefore ought not to be restrained. Every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being liable to the laws of the land, (not to northern mobs or southern vigilance committees) for the abuse of that liberty."

Sir, in the exercise of this constitutional right the American Anti-Slavery Society have been publishing about twenty thousand copies of their publications weekly, and sending them to subscribers, and for gratuitous distribution throughout the Union! Notwithstanding the pretended destruction of these publications, by the confederation at Charleston S. C., when the Post Office was robbed of "Emancipators," "Slave's Friends," and "Human Rights;" notwithstanding the argus eyes of the censors of the press, in the persons of postmasters, our publications are subscribed for, received and read by thousands in the slave states. Planters, when at the north, purchase them; they receive them through the mail, and they read them with curiosity and trembling.

Mr President, if we had larger funds, we could advantageously increase the number of agents, and multiply the publications until their white leaves should cover the whole land; and as the Acting Treasurer of the Society, I would earnestly appeal to the friends here present, to be liberal in their donations to this blessed cause. Already upwards of fifty agents are in the field—ardent, intrepid and eloquent men, who are lifting up their voices like a trumpet, making proselytes like the drops of the morning dew. Let the State Societies and the parent society, by pouring their funds directly into its treasury, and more agents and more publications will be sent into their boundaries.

But, said Mr. T. there is one thing abolitionists have not done that they ought to have done, and which they solemnly pledged themselves to do. The second Article of our constitution states, "The object of this Society shall be" (among other things) "to raise our enslaved countrymen to a rank befitting rational, accountable and immortal beings." And one of the resolutions adopted by the convention that adopted that constitution, was as follows:—"That as the free colored people among us are the peculiar representatives of the slaves, and suffer many disabilities, we will prove our love for the slave, by our efforts for the improvement of the free people of color—in morals, education, and the useful arts; and by our treatment of them as men and as fellow Christians."

I appeal to the abolitionists of Providence said Mr. T., if they have redeemed this pledge with reference to the 1400 people of color of their city. I appeal to the abolitionists who are here assembled from different parts of the state if they have redeemed them. They have not been redeemed. In visiting the colored schools

in this city to-day, said Mr. T. I have been distressed to find that not over one hundred children and adults attend the free and private week-day schools. Neither have similar pledges been redeemed by abolitionists in other cities and states. We owe it to the cause to redeem these pledges made before God and man, or we shall be justly liable to the charge of moral perjury, and make our own declarations "a rhetorical flourish," and "a splendid absurdity." Let us establish schools, become gratuitous teachers, and turn out as a body, to instruct, aid and enlighten our brethren and sisters, who are perishing for lack of knowledge. Let us assist them in learning trades, and introducing them into the useful arts and sciences, and above all let us labor to have them converted to God.

Be assured, said Mr. T. that on the question of treating men irrespective of color, the great battle is to be decided between the friends of liberty and the supporters of slavery. That will prove the Thermopylae in the Anti-Slavery cause. Abolitionists must enter into this conflict; the question must be decided, or slavery will be perpetual. We must eat, walk, travel and worship with people of color, and show to slaveholders, and their abettors at the North, that we will recognize them as brethren. I do not mean, said Mr. T., that we ought to associate intimately with those colored persons, whom we should not thus associate with, if they were white. This is practical abolitionism; and until we adopt it heartily we shall be considered as hypocrites by slaveholders, and throw the weight of our example on the side of prejudice and oppression. What right have we, said Mr. T., to devote this duty upon our children, and oblige them to fight this battle? Is not this imitating the slaveholders who are postponing the question of emancipation in the expectation that their posterity will meet the crisis they avoid? No, Sir, let us neither devote it upon our children, nor be content to assume it when we are older ourselves. Rather let us use the strength of our youth and manhood, in achieving, by the blessing of God, this great and necessary victory.

WEST INDIES.

CAPTURE OF THREE SLAVERS. The friends of humanity in every part of the world feel deeply indebted to the British nation for the noble stand it has taken in relation to the abolition of the African slave trade. The St. Vincent Royal Gazette mentions the capture of three slave vessels by H. B. M. Ship Vestal, in the neighborhood of Grenada within the space of eight days. The first, called the "Negritia," had 237 slaves on board. The following is the account given in the Gazette of the capture of the two last:

"Sincerely had the ink ceased to flow from our pen, when, on Thursday morning, we desisted in the distant offing three sail of vessels: the flag at the main-mast-head of the larger, announced her to His Majesty's ship 'Vestal,' and that her pursuit, on which she sailed on the 24th, in pursuit of a suspicious vessel, had resulted in the capture, not of one, but two other slave vessels, and the discharge of eight guns in succession proclaimed the number on board of both to be eight hundred or thereabouts. From one of the officers we learn that the Vestal did not get sight of the vessel of which she went in pursuit, until running 120 miles to the N. W., when returning to the port, at day-light on the 25th, the Vestal being about sixteen miles to the S. W. of Point Salines, descried a sail eight or ten miles to the S. W., with which she came up after an interesting chase of four hours; the chase proved to be the Spanish brigantine 'Empress,' with a cargo of 434 Africans; after taking possession, the Vestal stood to the northward.

At sunset another suspicious vessel was just in sight from the frigate's deck, running down from the eastward; as soon as it became dark, the Vestal tacked to intercept her—this was effected at half past 8 o'clock, and the Phoenix Portuguese brigantine was taken with 485 Africans on board; the original number was 516, of which 32 died on the passage. The frigate and her two prizes came to anchor in the bay on Thursday at noon. The 'Empress,' after watering, sailed for the Havana. The Phoenix is now in the Carenage, and her cargo will be landed as soon as proper accommodations can be procured. Both of these vessels are of a superior construction, and appear to possess every requisite to constitute them fast sailers. The 'Negritia' has been refitted, and will proceed next week, in company with the Phoenix, to Sierra Leone for adjudication.

Here we have an instance, within our personal observation, of no fewer than 1157 of our fellow creatures redeemed from a worse than Egyptian bondage, through the instrumentality of a single vessel, within the limited space of only eight days! We question whether the records of this particular portion of British naval history can furnish a parallel; certainly we know of none. To Captain Jones, his officers, and ship's company, the British public are indebted, the cause of humanity is indebted; but ah, how vast the incalculable debt of gratitude due to them by the once unfortunate beings who reap the immediate fruits of their vigilance—the enjoyment of perfect freedom. Surely the fervent voice of prayer of these sable sons of Africa, and their most remote posterity, will be lifted up to the throne of the Most High, in gratitude for the benefits which have thus been providentially conferred upon them;—that their minds, their hearts, their understandings may be so directed, as to enable them to lift up that voice, in a wish in which we, in common with every other member of the human family, should freely indulge.

There is much cause to regret that the existing treaty with Spain renders the destination of the *Empress* unavoidable; the impunity with which that nation has before infringed that treaty, affords but too good grounds to authorize the belief that she will be disposed to pursue a similar line of conduct for the future.

A PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency, THOMAS W. VEAZEY, Governor of Maryland.

Whereas, by the constitution of this State, and with the view, as well of perpetuating an essential branch of the Legislative department of the government, as of providing for such changes in the members thereof periodically, as the people might desire to make, it was provided that the people of the several counties, and of the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, duly qualified as electors, should, on the first Monday of September last, elect two persons for each of the said counties, and one for each of the said cities, to be electors of the Senate, who were required to meet in the city of Annapolis on the third Monday of said month; and they, or any twenty-four of them so met, were directed, after having qualified in the manner provided for, to proceed to elect fifteen Senators, who, when so elected and duly qualified as such, were to constitute the "Senate of Maryland," in the place of those who then constituted that branch of the General Assembly.

And whereas, eighteen of the persons who were chosen as electors, in pursuance of the aforesaid provisions of the constitution, and in conformity to law, have failed to perform the duty enjoined upon them as aforesaid, by refusing and continuing to refuse, or neglect to meet the other electors who have attended, qualified and held themselves in readiness to perform their duty, in consequence whereof no new Senate has yet been elected.

And whereas, the said unfaithful agents of the people, in addition to their violation of their duty aforesaid, seem vainly to have imagined that the effect of their conduct would be the destruction and overthrow of the Constitution and government of the State, which many, if not all of them, had heretofore sworn to support; and accordingly presumptuously proceeded to recommend measures for substituting another constitution and government for that which they seem to have supposed they had destroyed, or at least, mortally wounded.

And whereas, sundry evil disposed, or misguided citizens have taken, and are continuing to pursue, and prosecute measures in accordance with said recommendation, and designed to carry out and consummate the disorderly designs and purposes aforesaid.

And whereas, these unprecedented, unconstitutional, disorderly and revolutionary occurrences and proceedings, although wholly inefficient to accomplish any of the avowed objects of those engaged in them, are fraught with incalculable evils and mischiefs, and must, if persisted in, and sustained by any considerable portion of the people, greatly disturb the tranquility and peace of the State—impair her credit and resources—arrest her great works of internal improvement—blight her lately brilliant prospects of increasing prosperity, and finally involve us in all the horrors and unpeppable calamities of anarchy, intestine commotion and civil war, and therefore demand from the Executive the adoption of such constitutional and legal measures as may seem to them best adapted to quiet the public mind, which has been thus wantonly disturbed; to defeat the unholy designs and purposes aforesaid, and maintain and support the constitution and authority of the government, by all the means and powers with which they are entrusted.

And whereas, we are well advised, and entirely satisfied that the aforesaid unfaithful "Trustees of the Public," and their abettors, have as entirely mistaken their power of destroying the Constitution and Government of the State, as they have clearly violated a solemn duty—that the Constitution and Government yet exist in all their authority and power—that the Senate elected in 1831, continue to be "the Senate of Maryland," and will so continue until superseded by the election of successors, as constitutionally and lawfully provided for, and, with the House of Delegates elected in October last, now constitute "the General Assembly" of this state.

Now, therefore, I, Thomas W. Veazey, Governor of the State of Maryland, with the advice of the Council, and in virtue of the authority vested in me by the constitution, deeming it proper and necessary, in the present crisis of our affairs, that the General Assembly should be convened before the time fixed for the next annual session, to which it stands adjourned, do hereby appoint and proclaim Monday, the 21st of November, instant, as the time of the next meeting of the General Assembly, and call upon and require the several Senators and Delegates to attend at the seat of Government on that day, to take into consideration the present condition of our public affairs, and to adopt such measures as to them may seem meet and expedient in relation thereto, and for the transaction of such other business as the welfare of the State may require.

I do furthermore declare and proclaim, to all whom it doth or may concern, that as Chief Magistrate of the State, I shall exert to the utmost, all the powers which have been or may be vested in me by the Constitution and laws, and which it may become necessary to employ, to curb the spirit of anarchy, disorder, and revolution manifested by the aforesaid conduct and proceedings, and to support the constitution and enforce the laws upon all the

offenders against their majesty, who shall proceed by overt acts either of resistance to the constituted authorities of the State, or of carrying out and consummating the revolutionary designs and purposes of the aforesaid recusants and their abettors; and I do hereby require and enjoin all civil officers and citizens to hold themselves in readiness, in case their services may become necessary in aid of the civil authorities, to maintain the public peace, redress disorder, uphold the constitution or enforce the laws; and finally, with humble supplication for, and reliance upon Divine Providence for direction and aid, and also with the firmest reliance upon the people of the State, to support, and if necessary, enforce the declaration, I do solemnly declare and proclaim, that the constitution of the State must be preserved, and the Government maintained as they now are, until "altered, changed or abolished," in the manner constitutionally provided for.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-first.

THOMAS W. VEAZEY.

By the Governor.

CHAS. CULBERTH, Clerk of Council.

MARYLAND. We learn from Maryland that the Governor is expected immediately to issue a proclamation directed to the members of the General Assembly, requiring them to meet at the expiration of the notice (ten days) prescribed by the constitution. The Delegates elected last October, and the persons who sat as Senators at its last session, will compose said Assembly, unless, in the mean time, a new Senate shall have been chosen, by the electors who were elected for that purpose in September last. If, when the Legislature assembles, a new Senate shall not have been chosen, provision will probably be made to vacate the seats of the electors who have not qualified, and to allow others to be elected. In such event, there can be no doubt that the people would choose others who would faithfully perform the trust which they might seek to obtain. Then, it is believed, the spirit of the Constitution, which looks to the election of a new Senate on the same day in every fifth year, or as soon thereafter as may be, would be fully satisfied, and at the earliest day possible, and in time, too, to allow the new Senate to meet the Assembly on the last Monday of December, which is fixed for the annual meeting of that body by the constitution of the State.

The House of Delegates is, by the constitution of Maryland, made the Grand Inquest of that State, and as such, is authorized to commit offenders to prison there to remain until discharged by due course of law. Whether it should exercise its powers as an inquest, deserves and may receive its most serious consideration. And should the persons recently designated as delegates to a convention to assemble at Annapolis, and proceed to usurp and to exercise power, and claim authority to subvert the existing form of government of that State, and to substitute another the legislature will be in session, ready, and no doubt firmly resolved, to do all that may be found necessary to the due administration of the laws, and the preservation of the institutions of the State.—National Int.

THANKSGIVING. The New York Advertiser has the following remarks in relation to this good old custom, which has been so strictly observed in the New England States, for so many succeeding generations:

"We have considered this custom peculiarly precious to every New England man. What can be more beautiful and sublime than that of seeing a whole people unite in praises to a merciful Providence, for blessings that have been poured down upon them? What can be more delightful than to see whole families assembled around the board of the parent stock, and to partake of the bounties of Heaven from the ancient family table? To mingle in festivity and thankfulness; to draw tighter the ties of kindred and affection, to become more and more acquainted with each other's feelings and circumstances, and above all to heal any family dissension that may have been engendered. The day that lends us to greater gratitude for the mercies received, and to draw tighter the love and affection of families, ought ever to be observed. We rejoice that the spirit of the age which seems to have outlived old customs—the habits of luxury, fashion and dissipation—has not been able to touch this day; but that it is now held in greater reverence and veneration than it was even in the days of our eminently pious Pilgrim Fathers."

Extract of a Letter dated

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1836.

It seems that our disturbances with the Indians are never to be quieted. Rumors are already rife in relation to the declarations of Chilly McIntosh and the Creek Chiefs that are yet to emigrate. Chilly has boldly declared that he will kill all the Creek Chiefs that migrate west of the Mississippi, unless they do fealty to him; and our Government has received notice of his declared intentions. Hence we shall be obliged to increase the army to ten or fifteen thousand men, or receive the services of an adequate number of volunteers, to keep in subjection these very Indians, which the humane policy of our government provided with new homes west of the great father of Rivers.—*Jour. of Com.*